portart question they are not on our side. Otherwise they would say so. No politician was ever known to keep silent when a word might mean a vote. Our only safety, to avoid the dangers of the silver swindle lies, therefore, in voting against Tammany's candidates for Congress.

Finally, a word about Boss Croker. When I behold the beautiful city of New-York, especially useful appeared under the intelligent care of our intellamented Waring, it seemed to resemble a large and well-appointed household. Everything useful belongs within the house—the rubbish and waste are thrown out. But the simile does not end here. For ere the refuse is finally removed the ragpicker, and scavenger have their dirty work to do. So Croker, the scavenger of the city's offal, scours it in search of material he alone can use. He attempts to polish his pickings and to paim them off on us as pure goods. In his razbag a year ago he had the discarded Devery. He disposed of him easily, and we were duped in the bargain. We feel the dire results at this early day. Other corrupted matter, such as is known by the names of "Harney" Martin, "Joe" Koch, "Paddy" Divver, he cked out from our refuse. Unless we have a care he will surely dispose of them again as clean goods. And what have we here? A sheet of paper? With German print! Surely that could only have got into Croker's hand through faise representations. Our with it from the ragbag! Out with you, Germans, and all ye cittzens of New-York, from the thraidom of corruption! Your judgment has been blinded by faise counsel. Open your eyes and see that the true light emannies only from part ever is not honorable, whatever is hase in this your great and glorious home. Destroy the power of Tammany Hall, with which no honest citzen can be affiliated, and on its ruins erect a temple of justice, honesty and public spirit, whose first caretaker shall be Theodore Roosevelt.

POINTS MADE BY MR. HANGL.

POINTS MADE BY MR. HANGL. Mr. Von Briesen then introduced Carl P. Hangl, who made many telling points, which were received with great favor. He said in

hys has been before you a man of undaunted record courage and of undisputed honesty. At men who says: "Lattle I promise you, but what I omise I will keep. Equal right to every one, tice to all and strictest honesty in the administion of public funds." What more can you ask any honest man? Do not these words breather same spirit of our Declaration of Independence George Washington, Mouroe and Abraham Linnobserved all their life long?

Luch I would like to say yet, but our time is

as George Washington, Montroe and Advantage coin observed all their life long?

Much I would like to say yet, but our time is measured. I have finished my pien. It is on you to shape the verdief and pronounce the sentence. And I appeal to all of you present, to every father and mother who value the future of their children to guard jealously our liberty and to vote for honesty, courage, truthfulness and for the truest and best American citizen, Coionel Roosevelt!

May the whole world write on November 8: The Americans of German descent are yet a chip of the cld block; they are yet honest and wise, and are the truest among the true American citizens?

F. W. HOLLS'S SPEECH.

treat force and ability, which met every issue the campaign with clearners and vigor. The favor of his audience was shown by frequent applause. He said among other things:

respectation to besses, local and State, and by the fact that he falled to join the respectable element of his own party two years ago in upholding the banner of National honor.

On the other hand, it is known of all men, and cannot be denied, that the popular demand of the party at large, and nothing else, forced the Republican Convention at Saratoga to nominate for Governor the civil and military hero. Theodore Roosevelt. All that is known of him and his public career hears out the fundamental and central truth that always and at all times, under all circumstances, he has been his own master, independently, featlessly and aimost recklessly carrying out what he honestly believed to be the right.

Mr. Holls then proceeded to discuss the canal question, and also the demand for Civil Service reform, contending that on such questions of administration character was the most important element in the discussion. "The character and career of Judge Van Wyck give us no guarantee; the character and career of Theodore Roosevelt give us all guarantees that can he asked for an honest and fearless attack upon every abuse and every nest of corruption that may exist in the State, Republican or Democratic," he said.

Referring to the Raines law, Mr. Holls stated that he had always condemned and still condemned the extreme Sunday-closing provisions, but he asked his hearers to remember that they were absolutely identical with those contained in the Democratic Excise law of 1892. As to the law as a revenue-producing measure, Mr. Holls gave it his unqualified approval, and said that no Democratic Legislature or Democratic Governor would ever dare to repeal those features. nated who had expressed his liberal ideas as to | Colonel Roosevelt said: Sunday and in excise matters so fearlessly as Theodore Roosevelt.

A FREE JUDICIARY.

Mr. Holls then proceeded to discuss what he termed a State issue of even greater importance, namely: That of a free and independent judiciary. He reminded his hearers of the fact that in the darkest days of German despotism the independence of the judges was the one great treasure of freedom with which the German people had never parted. That even Frederick the Great-the most enlightened despot and greatest ruler of his time-had to bow before the judges, who, when he directed them to comply with his wishes, sent the proud reply: "We are here to render judgments, not ser-

He compared the agitation against Judge Daly to the Maynard campaign, and to the at- esty; we are standing for what is best and most tack of the Bryanites upon the Supreme Court. showing that the idea of a politically dependent judiciary was finding lodgment in the Democratic party, and declaring that it was a microbe more deadly to American libertles and free institutions than any other that could be

Taking up National issues, Mr. Holls reminded his hearers of the fact that out of thirty-eight States where the Democratic party

Distress

In the Stomach

What does it mean? Something is wrong about the digestion. The stomach needs to be toned and strengthened. Hood's Sarsaparilla curea such troubles by gently toning the stomach and digestive organs, and restoring them to a natural and healthy condition. If you have any symptoms of dyspepsia take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills. 25 cents.

The name of COLGATE & CO.

on Tollet and Shaving Soaps, Perfumes, Sachets, Tollet Waters and Dental Powder corresponds to the STERLING MARK ON SILVER.

had adopted platforms this year thirty-one had reaffirmed the Chicago platform, while six others dodged the issue.

effort to return a House favorable to currency

the Senate would be redeemed. He continued:

He appealed to his bearers to make

effort to return a House favorable to currency reform, since there was every probability that the Senate wow do be redeemed. He continued:
But, upon a higher and more unquestionable ground, the National Administration deserves your support, and it is for the reason that our foreign relations have since our gorious war become of such importance and our National honor and disnity have been so splendidly asserted, that every parriot, without rearrd to party, should uphold the National Administration in the present crists. I know that our opponents scarcely find language bitter enough when they speak of the so-called draggling in of foreign politics into this campaign; yet I submit that it is in the ante-election discussions that the people have the right to be informed as to all of these questions, so that their decision on Election Day shall be made intelligently. I don't claim that a party should ever be permitted to create a diversion in foreign politics to avoid punishment for domestic shortcomings—that would be Bonapartism—but I do claim, and the great Chancellor whom Germany has just lost burgest that the property of the contrary, it is the dividence of the contrary of the Government it power.

These questions have a peculiar interest for us Americans of German descent, for we are naturally much interested in the relations of this country with the old Fatherland, and it has been my good fortune this summer to be in a position where I could watch the feeling in Germany closely and accurately. We have the authority of our most distinguished diplomat (the dean, so to speak, of our entire diplomations exceed Ambassandor Anairew D. White, whose appendment had been perfect the contrary. Should be contrally should be provided in the fact, which has since been abundantly proved, that the artifude of the German Government had been perfect the country showed itsef, which was most unfortunate and most dispusing. On the other

NAGGING OPPOSITION DEPRECATED.

be able to continue in the paths of isolation hitherto followed, and I would say to those patriotic per-

strengthen the President's hands, and will serve notice upon Europe that we are a united people, whatever our domestic quarrels may be, and will go far toward realizing hopes for the good, not only of this country and of this State, but of the whole civilized world; for, let it always be remembered that no alliance on the part of America with any other Power can ever be directed against any peaceful country, and that never will the United States permit even its best friends to seduce it into an attack upon any nation in the world.

THE COLONEL'S RECEPTION. Mr. Holls was followed by Major Carl Lentz,

who had not been speaking long when Colonel Roosevelt entered the hall, two minutes only behind the time at which he was scheduled to arrive. Almost with one impulse, when the Colonel was seen making his way to the platform, the whole audience of men and women jumped to their feet, and for the next six minutes by the clock over the platform the plaudits were unbroken, save for the singing of a National German song and "The Star Spangled Banner," in both of which the audience joined. Time and time again, when it seemed at last that the cheering would be allowed to die away, some one would call for three cheers for "Teddy" or "Our next Governor," and the enthusiasm broke out afresh. Mr. Lentz perceived that it was useless for him to attempt to renew his speech, and he endeavored instead to introduce Colonel Roosevelt. But his efforts were drowned in the laudatory clamor that prevailed, and it was not until the candidate himself came forward and held up his hands No candidate for Governor had ever been nomi- for silence that the enthusiasm subsided.

Colonel Roosevelt said:

Mr. Chairmon and my fellow-citizens—My fellow-citizens, my fellow-Americans, I thank you. Not in all this compaign has anything touched me quite as deeply as your greeting to me to-night. I thank you for it I am tempted by your greeting to tell you one or two things that happened in the last summer. It has been my fortune to serve as one of many in the ranks of the American Army, to have fought side by side with Americans of German birth or German origin, as I fought side by side with Americans of the with Americans of the with Americans of the property of the with Americans of the by side with Americans of the brith and origin, and it is a greater pleasure to me than I can say to feel that I have meen like you with me when I strive for civic honesty and to feel that I have won the support of men like Mr. Von Briesen, Mr. Schiff, and like so many others who are here. I can only say this to you my fellow-countrymen, that if I am elected I shall strive so to carry myself that there is no man here that shall feel any regret at having supported me. I thank you from the battom of my heart. I know what it is that you expect from your representative. I shall strive to fall short in no measure of what you have a right to expect.

FOR CIVIC HONESTY. In this contest we are standing for civic honin municipal and State politics, no less than in National. (Cheers.) Our opponents have raised the question of honesty in the control of the State affairs, especially in connection with the canals. If you give me the power I shall probe that matter to the bottom. If there is trouble with the system, the system shall be changed; if there is fault, if there is delinquency, due whether to inefficiency or corruption, in any public office, that man, wholly without regard to his politics, shall man, wholly without regard to his politics, shall be punished to the utmost extent of my power. (Loud cheers.) And there I ask you merely a judge my premises by my performances in the past. A number of years ago it was my duty to carry on an investigation into the management of certain things in this city. I then took as the senior of the two counsel who were to conduct that investigation 'Wheeler II. Peckham, and I gave to him this instruction: 'I wish you to find out the corruption, wherever it existed, and to bring it home to the wrongdoer, whoever he is.' And if it is my fortune to administer the affairs of this State in the Executive Chamber at Albany. If there has been wrongdoing in any department of the government I shall have it investigated throughly under the care of some such man as Mr. Peckham, and I shall give him the same command to go into the thing to the bottom, without regard to "Who is it?" to find out if there is any wrongdoing, and, if it exists, to bring the culprit to justice, entirely without regard to any question of party or personal consideration. (Cheers, and a votee: "Yan Weck didn't say that!")

And I will tell you another thing. Not only do I say it, but there is not a wrongdoet in the State service who does not know that I mean it, Chaughter and cheers. I will promise to you no more than I can perform, but any promise I make to be punished to the utmost extent of my power,

you on the stump most assuredly will be kept off the stump.

My feeling as to the functions of the State is that wrongdoing by any individual at the expense of any other individual should be prevented, and that no man should be allowed to wrong his neighbor or the State. That once granted, so far as may be each man should be given the widest possible liberty to lead his life in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. (Cheers.) But when we come to certain groups of workers—notably the wase-earners, the shews of the country, while we must bear in mind that ultimately nothing can take the place of individual energy, thrift and industry, yet much can be done by combination among the individuals themselves, whether in the form of labor unions or otherwise, and something can also be done by the State. It has been my good fortune to know how much has been accomplished in certain forms of work in bodies built up to secure tegal aid for those too poor or too ignorant to secure if themselves, as in the society which you support. Mr. Voz Briesen, and in other societies such as the many to which you have contributed. Mr. Schiff, and again to know how much has been done by the men themselves if they come together to organize for self help as in so many of the unions with whose leaders I have during the last few years become acquaint st. Now I want this understood. Some times I think that the trades unions ask what they should not ask, then in those cases before election as after election, I should say "No, I won't grant it." (Cheers.)

But more and more I have come to realize, and

But more and more I have come to realize, and I think during the last fifteen years all of us have come to realize, how much can be done for the welfare of the wage-workers by the trades unions and by the judicious help which the State can give to trades unions. (Cheers.) What I say to you now I would not say to you if I had not only said it but acted on it before the election, and when I had no thought of being a candidate. (Cheers.) FAVOR OF VETERANS AND LABOR MEN.

speak first of the veterans of the Civil War, of the from 1961 to 1965 proved their truth by their endeavor, fought and endured hardship, risked death in fearless devotion to an ideal, and who strove and

but his oath of office and fealty to the interests of the people. (Cheers). And our opponents speaking through their authorized master, Mr. Croker-(hisses)—refused to renominate him. Why? He-enuse as a judge, forsooth, he refused to recog-nize his obligations to Tammany Hall. (Laugh-ter). I ask you to keep that in mind when our opponents prattle of honesty in the administration of State affairs. (A voice: "Give it to them, Teddy"). They honest! (Laughter). Let them be-gin at home before they talk of being honest else-where.

of free sliver. What absolute hypocrisy such pretence is! (Cheers.)

You have got to vote so that your votes will be
felt throughout the Union. You are face to face
with the question of honest fluance, as with honest government. I can get along well enough with
the openly avowed free-silver man. I think he is
wrong, but he has got the courage to stand up
for his principles. But I cannot get along with the
man who lacks either the courage or principle to
stand up for what he thinks to be right. Hecause
he wants the votes of the believers in both gold
and sliver, he is not entitled to the votes of either,
I appeal to you to stand with us in this election,
because we believe in honesty in the State, because
we believe in keeping the judiciary untarnished,
because we tell you what we believe, because we
uphold sound finance, and because we uphold the
honor of the American flag.

The cheers which had welcomed Colonel
interrup

The cheers which had welcomed Colonel Roosevelt broke out with the same enthusiastic force when he ended his address. In taking immediate leave of his audience, he excused his another meeting in Yonkers. As he explained this a man in the audience raised a roar of laughter and applause by shouting, "Good night! Keep right on up to Albany, Teddy!"

THE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Ameng the well-known men who served as

vice-presidents were: Hubert Cillie.
R. von der Emde.
General William Meyer.
Faul Gospel.
Dr. R. W. Muetter.
Emil Seidenberg.
Dr. Henry Schuld.
Henry Peldmann.
Jacob Kahn. Jacob H. Schiff.
Max Jaegerhuber.
General George von Schack.
Ad. Kerls.
Dr. Abarnat Calllet.
Dr. J. Hazainger.
William H. Klencke.
David Herman.
Anton Reichardt.
August Braun. wal Knauth Alexander, Hinnenstiel, Hichard Walter, Mortis Hirsch, Charles Schmolt, Emil Frankel, E. A. George Internant, Justin Frankel Louis Frankel Lou

John Stiebling, Albert II, Backer, C. Hacker, John Releasuabler, Charles F. Bruder, Jacob Hunsteker, Louis Crone, Finil Ney, Herman Joveshof, Bannel Clattechalk. Henry Heasert Gustav II, Schwab, Charles A, Flammer Anthony W, Miller, Jacob Hess, Dr. Hans Kudlich, Dr. Louis Weyland, Henry G, Heb. Albert F, er. Albert For Archall. John H hnebbe, Aftr hemer, Ge e Hey. Atraham Gruber. Morris H. Hart Liu, L. P. Oberndorfer, Jollus Dien.

Lonis Mindmuller,
Julius W. Brunn,
C. B. Wolfram,
Cownid P. Müller,
Max Anis,
Charles W. Kurtz,
S. C. Hamburger,
S. Zickel,
Frilip Diefenthaler,
Charles Schenek,
F. A. Schroder,
Frederick W. Wurster,
Max T. Rosen,
Leo Ries,
Julius Hoffmann,
Frank, von Briesen,
Carl Hauser,
Dr. Geerge M. Schweig,
Adan Engle
Dr. Carl Groeb, iam Epple Carl Groch, ever Koch, exander Leicht, Alexander Leicht,
Adeiph Wollmann
Adeiph Heimann,
Rodelph Rubens,
Herman Schauss,
Herman Vierlins,
S. E. Frankenhelmer,
Jor. Max G. Raefle,
William Schräder,
Peter Volmer,
Christian Fausel,
John H. Lien,
William Henlet,
Julius M. Mayer
Charles G. Maas,
Raiph Trautmann,
Gustav L. Jasser,
Lewis S. Goolel,
Prederick Flaccus,
Joseb Max,
P. Vongelfs, Charles Kasper. Otto A. Rosalsky, Jacob Powlet. Jacob F. wiet.
Michael Kopp.
Jacob Elle Kopp.
Jacob Elle William Zintser.
Caspur Feetieler.
L. Hisomitogdale.
Emil Berolhelmer.
A. Howsky.
Melchior Hoffman.
Dr. Curl F. Kremer.
Henry C. Hotsy.
Chr. Leitz. Art. Cor.
Dr. Cor.
Henry C. Bo.
Chr. Leitz.
German Kahn
Adolph Pinkenberg.
Rudoloh Evenner.
Joseph Webber.
Lauta Stern.
Han Goetz.
Han Geetz. Dr. William Stuberbord. Arnold Felestein. Carl Uhimann. Henry Lindenmeyr. August Hassey. First Kreuter. distriction of Kreiter, and Letter, and Letter, and Leewy, cerew Alexander, lenny J. Schumacher, Leopald Stern Charles A. Hesa, Fmil Labishiner, Hichard Wagner, Peter Schwagerl, Max Steuer, Budolph Beenney

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have just placed on sale a new pattern of forks and spoons and table service generally, upon which their artists and die sinkers have been employed for many months.

Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to see this new pattern before making a decision.

> UNION SQUARE NEW YORK.

Control For Louis Bunkel, Henry L. School, Mictael Muller, Ir. Frederick L. Marshall, Max J. Lissauer, Joseph Schwab.

Conrad Wehr Charles Buermann, James B. Klishelmer, Charles Thalman, Nathan Higr. Frederick W. Holls, Alexander P. Mende, S. J. Lesem. George Gettilleb, Ruiten Kahn, Gustav J. Voss. Nicolas Bente, Maximus A. Leser. Charles Schwick.

AT MORRISANIA HALL.

THE COLONEL FORCED TO SPEAK TWICE

that Theodore Reosevelt has visited that part of the city. His visit was of the flying order, but in Assembly District. Colonel Roosevelt's reception there last night was of the whole-souled sort, and it seemed as though the thousands who turned out were able to judge pronounced it one of the most successful meetings held this fall.

The hall trieff, which can hold thirty-five hun

dred on a pinch, was packed to the doors fifteen minutes before the meeting opened. Outside there merely seeing the candidate. They were well re-warded, for there were so many of them that Colonel Roosevelt, after he left the hall, made a out the evening, and two large parades were on hand. Every speaker who had promised to attend was there, and many of them spoke to both meetings. The sustained enthusiasm back of it all produced a memorable demonstration.

The meeting inside the hall was called to order by Ernest Hall, who acted as presiding officer. He vigorous attack on Tammany Hall and its promonstrosity, that Hydra-headed monster who, not content with all the other offices in the city, wishes to drag the judicial ermine in the dirt," was rehad sung some of the campaign songs, J. Irving sound money. He was followed by Douglas Mat-thewson. The latter was interrupted by the entrance of Chauncey M. Depew, who received hearty applause. A. Gruber also came in about the same time, and was loudly cheered.

Mr. Depew was the next speaker. He said: prophesy, from what I have seen on my tour through the State, that the next Governor of New-York will be Theodore Roosevelt, when," the cheering which greeted the statement broke into a deafening roar. There was a commetten at the door, and cries were heard of "Here he comest

o'clock Mr. Roosevelt, who was not expected the serious defections which they see manifest-until 9, stepped upon the stage, and the audience ed, and they are resorting to desperate methwas on its feet and pandemonium broke loose. The cheering continued for several minutes, and Colonel Roosevell, who was evidently anxious for it to stop, could merely bow and wait. A huge floral horse-shoe was placed upon the stage in his honor. Meanwhile hats and American flags filled the air, and the brass band went through the motions of playing. It could not be heard. At last Mr. Rousevelt was able to speak. His speech was frequently interrupted by cheers. He spoke as follows:

Interrupted by cheers. He spoke as follows:

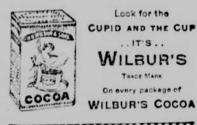
Our opponents do not meet us on half the issues involved in this campaign. We dare to meet them all and we dare them to do the same. Remember, you are both New-Yorkers and Americans. You are both New-Yorkers and Americans. You are vitally interested both as citizens of the State and as citizens of the Nation. You cannot divorce our interests as citizens of a locality from your miercests as citizens of a country. Now you are tighly concerned in local issues. You are interested in rapid transit. If I am elected doverner, that is a matter to which I will give my most patient and sereful consideration. You are just as minch interested in notices government, and a clean judiciary.

ding. Thus you have other interests, as citizens of the United States. You can't east your ballots as New-Yorkets only-you must vote as Americans, too.

Mind you, I'm more than glad our opponents dwen on State lesses, I hope you will thank and ponder deeply upon them, but I hope that you went vote for those who dare to prate about honesty in the government, and yet seek to drag the ermine of the judge through the mire of basest partisan prejudice. Our government does not need brilliancy as much as it does plain, everyony, humdrum common-sense, common honesty and courage, our oppotents have tarked about the canals. I can only say to you that I will go into that matter most carefully and impartially and if wrong has been done the wrongdoer shall be punished to the Litermost of my power, apart from his party affliations. Our opponents talk about honesty in the canals, but they are not honest in National affairs. I can get along with the man who is out and out for free silver, but I can't get slong with the man who lacks the courage to say what he stands for, because he is afraid of losing voices by it. I say that man cannot be trusted to probe dishonesty.

Every one of you has a personal interest in the integrity of our judges. A ludge must have two qualities; first, feally to his oath of office; second, a knowledge of what are the true interests of the people. Weet to the city if its judges have not these qualities; we to you if your judges are subject to the mandates of any petty political detator. Perhaps you temember the three judges who thus howed down to Tweed. They were impeached. The greatest of State issues is the homesty, courage and uprightness of the beach. I appeal to you on this not merely as Republicans. I appeal to you on this not merely as Republicans. I appeal to every independent and to every liencerat who justs the welfare of the people above his party. We stand the distress of no lusiness. We have improved it some, but we must improve tin one. Finally, we entreat you not to let the State of Ne

Mr. Roosevelt was well out of the hall before the cheering which followed his speech ceased. It was a remarkable feature of the meeting that even after he had left the hall there was no dimin



the place until the meeting was all over, and the enthusiasm lasted to the end. An incident of the latter part of the meeting was the bodily ejection by the listeners of a drunken man, who was punctivating the speeches by cries of "Hurrah for Van Wyck!" He was tolerated only for a moment. There was disturbance at the door all through the meeting on account of the crowds outside who wanted to get in, and the speaking was more than once stopped for several minutes.

After Mr. Roosevelt'i departure Mr. Depew then finished his speech, which was warmly received. Although for a part of the time he had to talk against two brass bands outside the hall, and noisy commotion at the doors, he held his audience throughout.

He was followed by Mr. Gruber, who devoted

throughout. He was followed by Mr. Gruber, who devoted himself to an exhaustive attack on Richard Croker. His humorous sallies were received with roars of flaughter, and he "used up" Croker completely. John Proctor Chrke, the last speaker of the evening, was also heartily cheered.

THE COLONEL FAR UPTOWN.

A ROUSING MEETING ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS ADDRESSED BY THE RE-PUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

One of the greatest political meetings ever held n Washington Heights was the Republican rally last night at Cosmopolitan Hall, Amsterdam-ave, and One-hundred-and-sixty-ninth-st. Fully eight thousand people gathered there to see and hear Colonel Roosevelt. The hall, although a large one. could not hold one-third of the people there early in the evening, and, rather than disappoint any the hall and the other in the park surrounding it.

The size of the crowd exceeded the most san enthusiastic manner in which Colonel Roosevelt was received was extremely gratifying. Colonel Roosevelt arrived at the hall before S He first talked to the crowd which was unable to get into the hall, and then he made his second speech inside

As at previous meetings, Colonel Roosevelt did not confine his remarks to a single issue of the campaign, as his Democratic opponents have been ng, but talked boldly on all the issues, both National and State, and his remarks were greeted with uproprious appliause. He arraigned the King of Tammany Hall and his cohorts for their attack upon the judiciary, and then referred to the canal question. He declared that if there had been maquestion. He declared that if there had been mai-feasance in the work on the canals the gullty ones were praying for Democratic success. Continuins, Colonel Roosevelt said that if he was elected the elizens of the State could rest assured that there would be the fullest investigation of all charges against the management of the canals, and if it was found that the present system was at fault it would be remedied. If, on the other hand, it was found that any persons had been guilty of wrangdoing they would be punished, regardless of their political affiliations. Colonek Roosevelt closed by saying that the manner in which the local gov-ernment was being administered was only a sample of what the people might expect in the govern-

ernment was being administered was only a sample of what the people might expect in the government of the State if Croker's candidate was elected.

Everybody apparently wanted to shake hands with Colonel Roosevelt as he was leaving the hall, and he was cheered to the echo until his carriage was out of sight.

Among the other speakers at the big meeting was John Proctor Clark, who dealt almost entirely with local issues, and contrasted the city's present administration with the administration of Mayor Strong.

administration with the administration of stays. Strons.

Congressman Quigg made a telling speech, in which he ridiculed the Democratic Congress candidates for their refusal to state whether they stood on a gold or silver platform.

Linn Bruce, who had just returned from a stumpling tour of the State, gave a most encouraging report of the great enthusiasm manifested everywhere for Colonel Roosevelt and the entire Republican ticket.

Other speakers were Senator John Ford, E. H. Gumby and Charles W. Lewis candidate for the Assembly in the XXIIId District.

While the big Republican raily was in progress the Democrats tried to hold a meeting in Washington Hall, two blocks away, but there was not more than a corporal's guard present, and the whole thing was such a frost that icicles formed on the beards of the speakers.

MANY DEMOCRATS FOR ROOSEVELT. TAMMANY LEADERS ALARMED AT THE DEFE TIONS-HOW THE CAMPAIGN FUND

It has become known to the Republican leaders in this city that many Democrats are going to vote for Colonel Rocsevelt. The fact has that has been made by election districts in several parts of the city. Information obtained in that way shows that not only many independent Democrats have decided to vote for the Republican candidate for Governor and the Republican candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court, but also many Democrats who have been regarded as adherents of Tammany Hall have declared that they will vote the same way because of Richard Croker's im pudent avowal of his purpose to take away the independence of the judiciary. While the Republican ranks are unbroken, the Democratic ranks in the campaign are being divided and scattered by the hostility which Croker has created in his own party

Tammany leaders have become alarmed at ods to keep the wavering Democrats in line. They have obtained a large amount of money for campaign purposes, and much of it may have been raised by blackmailing the proprieters of policy shors, poolrooms, gambling houses and disorderly houses through police threats to close all such places if they do not pay. Gambling houses in the Tenderloin have been forced to pay \$500 each, and some few of the largest even more, for the privilege of running without police molestation. The campaign fund raised for Tammany by blackmail methods is believed to be about \$300,000. It is known to be the purpose of the Tammany leaders to use a large sum of money this week in influencing the betting on the election. Several men who have been engaged to handle the Tammany money for that purpose have said that they will force the betting to \$10,000 on Van Wyck to \$7,000 on Roosevelt before the end of the week and keep up the betting on those odds with the use of the large fund in their hands, in order to make wavering Democrats believe that the Republican side is the losing side, and thus induce them to vote the Democratic ticket.

A large and terror-inspiring Tammany tall was waved in Wall Street yesterday, in the shape of a tale that E. B. Talcott, representing Bell & Co., had in hand \$100,000 of Tammany cash, and was offering the whole or any part of it on Van Wyck at 10 to 9. He did make one bet at those odds, putting up \$1,000 to \$500 wagered on Roosevelt by R. H. Halsted. Later Bell & Co., reported placing one bet for \$7,000 on Van Wyck at 9 to 8. The name of the Roosevelt taker was withheld.

Most of the merchants of Washington Market have been frightenel into paying \$25 each to the Tammany campaign fund. A Tammany collector, armed with authority from a high official to collect campaign subscriptions, and accompanied by a city official who has power to make trouble for the merchants who leave boxes and barriels of merchandles on the sidewalks, has made the rounds of the market and has taken the cash. Many of the merchants who leave boxes and barriels of merchandles on the sidewalks, has made to backmails. been forced to pay \$500 each, and some few of the largest even more, for the privilege of

VAN WYCK BACK FROM HIS TOUR. FEW TO GREET HIM AT THE STATION-HAS NOTH-ING TO SAY.

Justice Van Wyck returned from up the Stat yesterday, arriving at the Grand Central Statio from Uties on the Chicago Lamited at 630 o'clock last evening. He was accompanied by Henry W. Walker, secretary of the Aqueduct Commission. The Justice went to the house of his brother, Mayor Van Wyck, with his sen, who had come to meet him. After dinner he went to Brooklyn, There were only a few persons at the station, and most of them did not notice the candidate's quiet arrival. A few lifted their hats as he passed, but no cheer was given.

The candidate had nothing to say. The trip to this city was uneventful. Justice Van Wyck will go up the State again to-day to make more conscious.

go up the State again to-day to make more speeches.

Isaac Fromme also arrived from a tour through the State vesterday. He was at the Democratic club last night and gave out a glowing interview with himself, predicting Democratic victory.

TAMMANY MISUSING NAMES.

In order to attract colored voters to a meeting of a Democratic organization in the XXVIIIth Assembly District some of the Tammany managers have been sending out circulars on which are printed without authority the names of well-known colored Republicans in the district. Among the names so used was that of Edward Williams. A colored man who has gone over to Tammany on the promise of getting an office met Williams in Third-ave, yesterday and samitted that he had been concerned in the preparation of the Tammany circular, whereupon Williams lost his temper and administered a thrashing of the spot.

DISAPPEARANCE OF SENATOR MURPHY. Senator Murphy is no longer in evidence around Democratic headquarters. He has dropped out of

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the present campaign and returned to his home in Troy The Senator never had much to do with the rampaign and now that the Democrats have lost all hope of carrying the Legislature he has ceased to be a factor. It is believed that Senator Murphy now realizes how he has been duped by Mr. Croker and that he feels bitter over it and has gone into retirement.

HILL SPEAKS IN OSWEGO. Oswego, N. Y., Nov. I .- David B. Hill arrived here this evening from Utica, and addressed an audience of twenty-five hundred people at Rich-

ordson Theatre. His reception to-night surpassed those of all previous occasions. Ex-Mayor James Dowdle presided. Mr. Hill devoted a large part of his speech to comments on Governor Black's address in New-York last night.

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spect a notable and novel display of this famous ware. Experiments covering a period of eighteen months have resulted in producing new features in decoration of the most artistic and pleasing character.

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